

Amusements.

CASINO—8—Ermine.
 Grand Opera House—9—Lost in London.
 Lyceum Theatre—9—The Highest Bidder.
 Madison Ave. and 59th St.—Day and Evening—Marr-
 mac and Monitor Panorama.
 Madison Square Theatre—9—Monsieur.
 Manhattan Beach—8—Sebastopol.
 Niblo's Garden—8—The Handicap of Paris.
 Polo Grounds—8—The Handicap of Paris.
 St. George—8—Fall of Babylon.
 Wallack's—8—Bellman.

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Business Notices.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
 Foreign Terms in the United States.
 1 Year, 6 Months, 3 Months.
 Daily, with Sunday, \$1.00
 Daily, with Sunday, \$1.00
 Sunday Tribune, \$1.00
 Weekly Tribune, \$1.00
 Semi-Weekly Tribune, \$1.00
 Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter.
 Cash or Postal Note, if sent in a registered letter, will be accepted.
 Main office of the Tribune, 154 Nassau St., New York.
 Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
 Advertisements for publication in the Tribune, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New York:
 Branch Office, 1228 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
 No. 500 Broadway, between 22nd and 23rd Sts., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
 No. 308 West 23rd St., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
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 No. 1,007 3d Ave., near 60th St., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
 No. 120 East 125th St., near 3d Ave., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
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 No. 150 East 125th St., open until 7:30 p. m.
 IN OTHER CITIES.
 Washington, 1-322 Pst. London—26 Bedford St., Strand.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The thirteen castaways from the City of Montreal picked up at sea and landed in England. — Troubles of Prince P. — William O'Brien summoned before a magistrate for making an inflammatory speech. — Racing in England. — Release of American fishing boats by the Canadian authorities. — News from the Spanish Armies.

DOMESTIC.—The Maryland Republican State nominations at Baltimore; pledged independent Democratic support. — Governor Larrabee re-nominated by the Iowa State Republican Convention. — Arrival of delegates for the New York State Prohibition Convention at Syracuse. — Assembly of the Pennsylvania State Prohibition Convention at Harrisburg. — Gathering of Essex County, Mass., Republicans at Salem. — Two men killed and fifteen immigrants injured in an accident on the Baltimore and Ohio. — Mrs. Cleveland arrived at Washington.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Stock Exchange firm of Groves and Pell embarrassed. — Ives could tell nothing about the missing independent Thomas E. Gilroy, the receiver of the firm of Mitchell, Vance & Co. — Continuing the Castle Garden investigation. — New-York beaten by Pittsburgh. — Twelve shipwrecked men rescued. — Two policemen shot by a member of the "Corcoran's Row" gang. — Gross declared guilty of the murder of his wife. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains)—44-13-10, per ounce—74.60 cents. Stocks fairly active and irregular; a sharp decline, succeeded by a good recovery, was followed by another decline to the lowest prices of the day.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Slightly cooler and fair, possibly preceded by rain; temperature yesterday: Highest, 75°; lowest, 71°; average, 71½°.

The proposal of a railroad company to appropriate for its use a part of two of the city parks is cool, to say the least. The Park Commissioners have very properly announced their determination to oppose any such invasion of the city's recreation grounds. In the light of the injury done Battery Park by the elevated roads the city will be fortunate if the Park Commissioners adhere to their present position on this question. The parks must be kept inviolate for the use of the people.

The policemen who yesterday arrested Dinneen, a member of one of the murderous gangs that infest the city, would have been justified in returning the fire from his revolver. As it was, Dinneen escaped unhurt while two officers were shot by him, one of whom will probably die. The prompt punishment of this reckless ruffian, who glories in his shame, would have a good effect. Unfortunately the law's delay will probably save him from the punishment he deserves for a long time to come. But this ought to be a warning to the police that they cannot afford to permit these gangs to exist.

Mr. John K. Cowen, of Baltimore, is a reformer who does not pin his faith to promises. He has for a long time been trying to bring about a reform in the Democratic party, to which he belongs, but further than sending a number of its minor lights to the penitentiary for election frauds he has not met with success. The leaders who concocted those frauds are still at the head of the party, dispensing patronage by the favor of President Cleveland. Mr. Cowen and his Democratic followers have become disgusted, and yesterday they announced their determination to support the Republican State ticket. As the Republicans have put an excellent ticket in the field, this will add an element of enthusiasm which may bring them success. At the same time the election machinery is still in the hands of those same ballot-box stuffers.

Mayor Hewitt has sound ideas on the question of reorganizing the city government. The Park and Public Works departments and that of Charities and Correction are all in need of reform in that respect. The care of the parks is enough work for one board. It is absurd to divide the control of the sewers, pavements, etc., between the Park and Public Works departments, and yet Commissioner Newton has too much work on his hands now. The suggestion that the State should take care of all the insane meets with the Mayor's approval and is an eminently proper one. The injustice of the city paying the entire expense of caring for its own insane, and in addition one-half the cost of maintaining the insane of other counties is so palpable that no one can dispute it. There ought to be no difficulty in getting needed legislation in regard to these matters from the next Legislature.

The voters in this State will be favored this year with an abundance of platforms and tickets from which to make choice of State officers. The National Reform party is the latest organization to call a State Convention. As the leader in this movement was the nominee of the Prohibitionists for Secretary of State two years ago, he will probably come in for the denunciation of that organization.

There are already two Labor tickets in the field, and George O. Jones has called a Greenback Convention, while the Third Party Prohibitionists, despite their reverses, are on deck as usual.

While good management would have prevented the impairment of capital in the two fire insurance companies which have been called to account by the State Insurance Superintendent, yet there is no question that the present year is an exceptional one for losses in the fire insurance business. According to the most authentic sources of information the fire losses reached \$76,928,100 up to August 1, making a seven months' loss larger than the entire annual loss of any year previous to 1881 excepting 1879, when there was only a slight excess. The aggregate loss this year falls far greatly to exceed that of any previous year in the history of the country. And what is singular is the large increase in the percentage of losses in the Eastern States. These figures are startling and indicate that incendiarism is unusually prevalent. How this enormous waste is to be stopped is a problem of great moment.

WHAT WILL THE LABOR VOTE BE?

No careful political observer will be swift to conclude that the bolt of the Socialists will greatly diminish the vote of the Labor party. It is by no means sure, on the other hand, that it may not increase it. It is true that the Socialists are in bitter earnest, as their meeting showed on Monday night. Whatever vote their organization controls, and whatever vote they can influence by speeches and through their newspapers, will undoubtedly be cast against the Labor ticket. But the vote which they can control now is hardly a less vague and indeterminate quantity than that which they can hope to convert hereafter. They have never succeeded in making even a respectable showing whenever they have run candidates of their own in the local elections. The noise they make during the campaign will probably be found to be out of all proportion to the votes they cast. Then, too, it must be remembered that their opposition will strengthen Henry George among real workmen who are at all inclined to sympathize with him. As between the Socialists and the Labor party, every workman who has any intelligence or patriotism whatever will be prompt to turn his back on the party that flies the red flag.

The future of the Labor party is a subject for interesting speculation—all the more so because, as a State organization, it is a new birth. The vote which appears in the election returns of last year as that of the Labor party—or, as it ought to be called, the George O. Jones party—was only 2,766 in the whole State, or less than one-third of one per cent of the total vote. At the same time Mr. George's vote for Mayor of this city, the undoubted basis of the new party, was 68,110. Now the question that every politician must find of deep interest is: How much of this vote can Mr. George hope to repeat in this city as a candidate for Secretary of State, and how much can he hope to add to it outside? It is likely that the only prophecies of much value on this point will be those made on the night after election. There are, practically, no statistics to guide us. Labor parties of various kinds have had a more or less fitful existence for a number of years, sometimes running legislative candidates in districts where they were strong, sometimes joining with the Greenbackers upon a State ticket. But none of these instances affords any basis of calculation for the present movement, which has a vigor all its own. The only phenomenon in recent State politics which bears any comparison with it was the sudden looming up of a Greenback vote in 1878 of 75,133, whereas the Workingmen's vote the year before had been only 20,282. But this was only a temporary rag-money delusion. The following year the sunshine of resumption melted the column down, until the combined National and Workingmen's vote stood about where the Workingmen's vote was in 1877. And the highest Greenback or Labor vote cast since that time was General Butler's vote of 16,955 in 1884.

It is evident that calculations on the George vote must begin with a clean slate. It may be that it will not be so large in this city as it was last year. Part of it undoubtedly came from young men who had read his books and had admired his intellectual ability, though they may not always have accepted his opinions. Part of it was probably humorous voting. Some of our voters are liable to attacks of that kind in off years. Many of these votes might not be cast a second time. But George could lose something of his vote in this city and yet, if he received anything like a proportionate vote in the cities throughout the State where the labor organizations are found, his vote might easily be very large for a new party. It must be borne in mind that the labor organizations will furnish a ready-made political machine to the new party throughout the State, just as they did in this city last fall. The fact that the Democratic factions here are evidently scared out of all thought of running rival local tickets is highly significant; and the private talk of some of their leading men shows that they expect George to poll a heavy vote in the State.

ANGEY WITH THE LABOR PARTY.

The workmen who have joined the United Labor party now begin to realize the value of Democratic interest in their welfare. So long as they were ready to act as the tail to the Democratic kite the "hall bosses" were willing to furnish them money for election expenses and to pass any number of resolutions to please them, without any intention of ever carrying them into effect. But since these workmen have really set up for themselves, without any apparent intention of voting the Democratic State ticket, the "hall bosses" and their Mugwump allies cannot restrain their anger. The United Labor party leaders are denounced as mercenary and dishonest, and are accused of having entered into a "deal" with the Republicans.

This is the explanation of the senseless cry of a "deal" in the appointment of the additional inspectors of election provided by act of the last Legislature. In order that the law should not be nullified, a clause was inserted in the statute providing that the inspectors should be named by such member of the Police Board as was designated by the chairman and secretary of the United Labor organization. The Police Board is made up of two Democrats and two Republicans. Because the Labor leaders did not choose a Democratic Commissioner to act for them the Democrats and Mugwumps set up a shout of a "deal" with the Republicans; and Commissioner McCreavey is at once demolished by being dubbed a "Johnny." Yet all this Commissioner will have to do is to choose responsible men from the names submitted to him by the United Labor party.

Without hazarding their chances to get any inspectors the Labor leaders could not have chosen a Democratic Commissioner to do this work. The Democrats in the Legislature

opposed the passage of the act until they found that it would be passed in spite of them. Now one of the Democratic "halls" has put in a ridiculous claim before the Police Board that it is the party designated in this statute, and there is an apparent willingness on the part of the Democratic Commissioners to support this claim if thereby the Labor party can be cheated out of its inspectors. Moreover, Henry George and his followers believe that he was defrauded last year by Democratic manipulation of the election returns. Under the circumstances it would be suicidal folly for the Labor party to intrust its cause to the Democratic leaders. And it is absurd to charge them with a "deal" because they selected Commissioner McCreavey to act for them.

MORNINGSIDE PARK.

The Park Board has invited Messrs. Olmsted & Vaux to prepare plans for the completion of Morningside Park. This is commendable in so far as it recognizes the need of advice from competent designers. But it should be remembered that the large legislative appropriation was granted for the improvement of Riverside and Central parks as well, where the need of professional counsel is still more urgent. But why consider the special difficulties of any section of the general park system which obviously demands a single, comprehensive and consistent plan? Does the Park Board propose a special contract with landscape architects for Morningside with the understanding that there is no further occasion for their services? Commissioner Crimmins has already presented a plan for a parkway to Riverside. Whether the design was elaborated by the Commissioner himself or by the real estate brokers who devised the Plaza plans does not appear. But it would seem to be wiser to appoint landscape architects of known ability and responsibility for the entire work than to farm it out piecemeal to amateurs.

Last year the Commissioners informally agreed to engage Messrs. Olmsted & Vaux for a term of years, but failed for reasons which have not been made public to make an official ratification of this agreement. The Tribune approved of this measure when it was announced as the purpose of the Board. An appointment on these terms should have been made yesterday. If, however, Messrs. Olmsted & Vaux see their way clear to take charge of Morningside alone, the people of the city will feel assured that a portion at least of the \$750,000 appropriation will be expended to the best purpose.

A TOUCH OF SYMPATHY.

Matthew Arnold while bitterly opposed to Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule did much to prepare the way for it. His "Irish Essays," written at a period when the two great political parties were giving unbroken support to coercion, contained so many novel and distasteful ideas that he apologized in his preface for publishing them at all, saying nonchalantly that he did not expect any one to agree with him, but merely wanted to see how the chapters would read twenty years after. One of his leading propositions was this: The English people in order to attach Ireland to their soil, "have not only to do something different from what they have done hitherto; they have also to be something different from what they have been hitherto." "As a whole," he added, "they have to acquire a larger and sweeter temper, a larger and more lucid mind." His argument tended to prove that English treatment of the island had been essentially unsympathetic, and that the prejudices, caprices, prepossessions and peculiarities of temper united in Irish character had been persistently misunderstood by the law-makers. Mr. Arnold, instead of waiting a score of years to find out how his essays would read, ought to have promptly discerned in Mr. Gladstone's conversion to Home Rule the tendencies of his own teaching. The Liberal statesman's chief proposition was the fact that English law in Ireland had an alien and uncongenial aspect, that the people there were not in sympathy with it, and that something must be done to invest it with the moral force of National opinion. This was substantially Mr. Arnold's idea of "being something different" from what the English had been hitherto.

The meeting at the Dublin Rotunda is a forcible illustration of that sympathetic treatment which Mr. Arnold recommended when Mr. Gladstone himself was a Coercionist. A delegation of five English and Scotch Liberals, headed by John Bright's younger brother, appeared upon the platform with the leaders of the Irish cause and denounced the proclaiming of the National League. Some of the visitors actually joined the organization which the Tory Government has pronounced hostile to the Union, and other Liberal members of Parliament who could not be present sent subscriptions to its fund. These evidences of personal sympathy and moral support from their English allies electrified the vast concourse of Irishmen. The presence of the visitors, as Mr. Gill well said in his dispatch in yesterday's Tribune, seemed to seal the union of the British and Irish democracies. Irishmen who used to declare that they could not hope for justice at Westminster, because their peculiar grievances were never understood there, must now concede that their generous allies have made the Home Rule cause their own. The Rotunda meeting evoked an illuminating flash of mutual approval.

A PRACTICAL QUESTION.

Mr. Swan's warning to the miners in iron and steel should not be light: passed. They and the miners whose prosperity depends upon the growth of the iron and steel manufacture number several hundred thousand. In 1880 there were 159,000 workers in iron and steel, 31,000 iron miners and 171,000 coal miners, and the production of iron has increased since the census year about 60 per cent. Half a million of men are directly concerned in whatever threatens the prosperity of this great industry, and they can wield a powerful influence at the polls if they please.

The existing laws for defence of home industry were greatly modified in 1883 by Democratic votes in the House, and as to all vital matters in the interest of foreign importers. The rulings of the Treasury Department since the present Administration began its work have also powerfully aided importers and embarrassed American producers. The result is now felt when the home industry has been developing grandly, and is able to produce as much iron and steel as the whole country consumes. The actual consumption during the last six months was about 3,780,000 tons, counting in domestic pig iron and imported raw and manufactured iron, in the previous half year it was about 3,749,000 tons. The whole of this quantity could be supplied by American miners and workmen with fair wages and good employment for all.

Instead, under the existing tariff as modified by Democratic votes and by Treasury rulings unfriendly to home manufacture, there were imported during the first half of 1887

over 500,000 tons of manufactured iron and steel, for the official statistics specify quantities amounting to 499,994 tons, against 329,662 tons for the previous half year. At a stroke employment is taken from Americans capable of producing 170,000 tons of manufactured iron in half a year, and from those who might furnish the ore, the coal and the pig iron required in this manufacture. In a year over \$30,000 tons of manufactured iron, or about one-ninth of the entire quantity consumed, came in from abroad.

Besides this, the imports of pig iron rose to 239,000 tons during the first half of 1887, against 179,000 during the last half of 1886, an increase of 60,000 tons. In scrap and old iron and steel the increase was from 52,000 to 220,000 tons, and besides over 600,000 tons of iron ore was imported, lessening the demand for product of American mines. The "Bulletin" of the Iron and Steel Association, moreover, in its latest issue says: "We regret to say that we do not see any signs of a smaller importation of iron and steel" in the near future, and the latest British financial journals speak of large contracts just secured from this country.

All this means so much less work and pay for American producers in mills and mines. It is a question which they can settle. If they like this state of things they can secure its continuance, and as much more of the same sort as they want, by supporting the Democratic party. Its disposition to go just as far as the people will permit it to go in reducing the tariff and opening our ports to foreign competition is by no one seriously questioned. But if the workers want this state of things stopped, if they wish the tariff administered by friends of protection and revised by those who believe in defending home industry, they can secure that end by supporting the Republican party, and in no other way.

AN UNFORTUNATE COMPLICATION.

The programme of the coming baby show at East Aurora, in connection with the county fair next month, has lost its symmetry. As we have already pointed out, Governor Hill's offer of a prize of \$25 for the best pair of colored twins was nothing more nor less than a stroke of genius. That munificent premium not only put completely in the shade President Cleveland's promise of a ten-dollar gold piece for the most attractive triquet, but likewise indicated a profound knowledge of the human heart. As it stood it was a rare and beautiful rivalry, and it is an infinite pity that Mayor Becker, of Buffalo, should have been permitted to mar the occasion by an unphilosophical and irrelevant addition to the programme. His monument can never bear the legend inscribed above the dust of Goldsmith: "He touched nothing that he did not embellish." In a heedless moment he offered a prize of ten dollars for the best Indian child of either sex not older than four years. His proposition was accepted, and in consequence the Six Nations are aroused to a pitch of excitement and threaten to go upon the warpath immediately after the close of the fair.

It is impossible even to imagine Mayor Becker's motive for this rash proceeding. He will be ten dollars out of pocket without a thing to show for it. There isn't a single vote to be had for love or money among the Senecas. Osculatory statements have been known, in a wild excess of patriotism, to kiss an orphan, but a purpose never. We cheerfully acquit Mr. Becker of any base intention, but he has taken a most unfortunate course and made it highly improbable that the present Mayor of Buffalo will be the next President of the United States.

THE HURRICANE SEASON OPENED.

The two West India hurricanes which have impinged upon the South Atlantic coast within a few days are not the first to be reported this season. One which made much mischief in Western Cuba July 24 appeared off Pensacola three days later, but like many others it abated on passing inland, and its only decided effect thereafter were heavy rains in Alabama and Georgia, where it lingered aimlessly for a week, and then died out. That tidal wave which the Umbria, Wisconsin and other ocean vessels encountered late in July, and the peculiar acceleration and stoppage of the Gulf Stream off Hatteras and Florida ten days ago, were phenomena such as often attend this type of meteorological disturbance. Fortunately but little harm has resulted from the earlier storms of this year's cyclone season; but if the Kitty Hawk observers' estimate of the gale felt on the North Carolina coast Friday—125 miles an hour—be accurate, that storm may make a good deal of trouble, as it bowls across the Atlantic. As yet the extent and precise course of the oncoming uprisings off Florida on Monday and Tuesday are not fully developed; but this, too, if it follows the majority of precedents, will curve away and follow the Gulf Stream toward Europe.

Like its first cousin, the typhoon of Bengal Bay and the China Seas, the West India cyclone is born over the water, and makes the ocean its chief highway. All cyclones originate in the tropics, move first to the westward or north-westward, and then describe a parabolic curve and pass away to the northeastward or eastward. Sailors, however, and shipping are not their only victims. When they visit a well populated coast dwellings and public buildings are often levelled by the wind, which sometimes reaches or even exceeds a velocity of 100 miles an hour; long continued gales bank up the water at times upon low shores like those of Louisiana and Texas, so as to deluge a town and ruin wharves, warehouses and such other structures as are exposed thereto; and loss of life, as well as of property, results from the two causes. Forty persons were drowned or otherwise killed and property damaged to the extent of \$5,000,000 in the Gulf of Mexico and Indiana by one hurricane last August, and the greater part of the harm done by the floods. Upon the Orissa coast, near Calcutta, the destruction of several villages and thousands of lives by one of the tidal waves which frequently attend a typhoon there is reported once or twice nearly every year.

Rarely are West India storms felt on land in the United States north of the Chesapeake Bay. The great atmospheric current which dominates the course of these meteors bears away to the northeastward in latitudes north of parallel 30°; and if no other influence intervenes to complicate the situation, the recirculation of the storm track occurs on the Carolina coast or still further to the south of us. In exceptional cases, though, these terrible invaders come up near or just inside the coast, to New-York and New-England; their inland suction creating an abnormal high tide along the shore, their gales not sufficiently abating to spare weak buildings that come within reach, and the attendant rains often exceeding in violence the worst of summer showers. Such deviations from the usual path occurred in 1879 and 1882, and the eccentricity was in these instances due apparently to the simultaneous movement of other storms eastward along the great lakes, the two disturbances tending to merge near the Maine coast. Thus between September 20 and 23, 1882, there fell in this city nine and one-half inches of rain, much more than twice the normal quota for the whole month. The consequent floods washed out culverts and railroad embankments, destroyed dams and street pavements, and ruined no end of property in cellars in adjacent towns. Submerged tracks delayed trains and mails, and wide damage was done to shade trees and buildings by the gale. New-England, New-Jersey, the lower Hudson region and eastern Pennsylvania suffered alike, but not until after the storm had left its respects to North Carolina. On the other hand, there are years when the three dangerous months of August, September and October pass without any part of the Gulf or Atlantic

coast being seriously affected by these visitors. May 1887 be such a one!

Even in the event that the Court of Appeals sustains the General Term decision in the Fiske-Graw will case Cornell will remain one of the richest colleges in the country. "The Utica Herald" says its capital already exceeds \$60,000,000, which sanguine men expect to see increased by profits to \$100,000,000.

Mr. Chamberlain has remained on the Unionist fence so long that he has forgotten how to box the political compass.

A question of conscience agitates some social circles in Chicago. If the Commissioners were guilty what should be said of the men not in official positions who aided them in their thefts? Robinson, the man who sold groceries to the county, has been invited by the Illinois Clear to resign his membership, and "The Inter-Ocean" demands that others of the same class shall be made to feel the weight of their crimes by social penalties, when no others are available. Why isn't this good advice for this latitude? Are there no unsettled accounts, professional and social, growing out of the Sharp case?

The Hon. Henry B. Metcalf, of Pawtucket, R. I., who has been known for many years as a believer in Prohibition, but as a believer also in practical methods of temperance work in politics, has written an able letter in reply to the Rev. Dr. Miner's recent attack upon the anti-saloon movement within the Republican party of Massachusetts. Mr. Metcalf shows forcibly the folly of hoping to advance the cause of temperance by bringing into power the party that has always been the special friend of the liquor power, and speaking as a Prohibitionist reminds Dr. Miner that within six or seven years seven States, which gave 170,222 plurality for Blaine, have given a direct popular vote of 179,614 majority for Prohibition, casting 945,248 votes for undiluted Prohibition, while giving only 49,094 votes for St. John. He says with a good deal of pertinency, that he knows of no authority competent to declare that the nearly 900,000 who did not vote for St. John are not in every way as loyal to the cause of Prohibition as the 49,000 who did vote for him. Kansas is loyal to Prohibition, and yet she gave St. John less than 2 per cent of her vote. If the 900,000 believe that more can be gained for temperance within the Republican party than outside of it, their opinion certainly seems entitled to greater respect than that of the 49,000 who because they cannot get everything at once prefer to lose it all. Twenty to one is a large majority.

Now that English Members of Parliament are contributing to the fund of the Irish National League, we shall probably hear less from the London press about the wickedness of American financial aid to "the Separatists."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes confesses that there is a good deal in a name. In a letter to James R. Randall, author of "Maryland! My Maryland!" congratulating him upon the "genuine ring and life-like spirit" in that lyric, the Doctor says he only regretted he could not write a "Massachusetts! My Massachusetts!" that would have been at once "as musical and as effective" in what was for him "the right side in the armed controversy." Massachusetts is a good name to conjure with, but rhythmically it presents difficulties.

The Hon. Francis Wharton's "Digest of the International Law of the United States" receives high praise from one of the best of the English quarters. "The Edinburgh" reviewer cites it as another example of the superiority of American legal literature over that of England, and commends the action of Congress in ordering the compilation of this volume. He laments the absence of a similar record from official archives of the diplomacy of England, and frankly concedes the inferiority of his country in legal writings and especially the literature of international law. Dr. Wharton he compliments in unmeasured terms, saying that the Digest is another volume added to the list of standard works which are chiefly associated with the names of Kent, Story and Wheaton. The review which follows this tribute to the learned compiler is a critical account of American diplomacy from the English point of view with severe strictures upon various efforts of the State Department to evade the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Dr. Wharton receives throughout most generous treatment, the reviewer apparently being lost in admiration of his grasp of the subject. The disputations of Senators who considered the printing of the "Digest" a sheer waste of money will be amazed by this evidence of foreign appreciation.

As election time approaches the so-called statesmen who want to be vindicated again come to the fore.

Mr. Russell, who has abandoned the Unionist party in consequence of the Salisbury Government's surrender to Irish landlords, is the candidate who contrived to defeat Mr. O'Brien in South Tyrone at the last election. This was the only seat lost by the Liberals in that election, and Mr. Russell was probably the only man who could have gained it. His support the Government has now alienated by its concessions to the landholding classes.

PERSONAL.

The late Agostino Depretis was always careless of his dress and personal appearance until he became Premier, and even then he was no dandy. His feet were almost abnormally large, and he was rather ungainly in his movements, but he was, rather than a "big fellow," "a big fellow," he said, "no one can expect a man with such feet to dance at a state ball."

It is proposed to erect a public drinking fountain in the city of Cleveland in memory of the late David L. Whigman, agent of the Humane Society.

The Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke is steadily regaining health and strength. He sails or drives nearly every day at his home at Magnolia, and hopes to be able to resume his church work next winter.

Ex-Senator Sargent left three children, Mr. George Sargent, an assayer; Miss Lillian Sargent, a doctor; and Miss Ella Sargent, an author.

Mr. Charles Heideck, son of the founder of the great champagne house, and himself now its active head, has been spending some time in the wine-producing districts of California. He will return home in time for the opening of the vintage, about September 20.

It is Dr. Mark Tanner, of Cornwall, lately of Her Majesty's Indian Army, who is writing the novel, "Gerald Grenville's Revenge," not Dr. Charles Dean Tanner, M. D., of Cork.

Dr. Charles Hegel, professor in the University of Erlangen, yesterday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his doctorate. He is the eldest son of the illustrious philosopher whose name he bears. Brofzo statues of Grant and Logan and Ex-Senator Trumbull are being made for the new Illinois State House, where they will stand in the presence of the Hon. "Horizontal Bill" Morrison and other lesser luminaries.

Professor Weber, of Göttingen, has just been at the direct instance of Prince Bismarck appointed Acting Privy Councillor with the title of Excellency. He became professor in 1831, and Bismarck was a student under him from that year until 1834; and he is the only survivor of the famous Seven Professors of Göttingen, who in 1837 were deposed for protesting against King Ernst Augustus's annulment of the Constitution of Hanover. He is credited with having laid with Gauss in 1833 the first telegraph wire in the world.

mother as her word, for if she had read it she would certainly not have let it be sent. My grand-daughter has made nine requests of me."

"According to 'The Morning Post' of London, Sir Simon Cameron has been a Senator of the Scotch States for fifty years."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

John Griffiths is making it hot for the authorities of Charlottesville, P. E. I. A policeman arrested John for non-payment of the sixty-three cents tax on personal property. Griffiths paid his real estate tax, but refused payment of the sixty-three cents on the ground that it was a waste of time. The policeman handcuffed and jailed Griffiths. Then Griffiths brought suit against the city for false imprisonment and recovered a verdict for \$500. The city appealed to the full bench of the Supreme Court, but failed to get the verdict quashed. Being beaten at every point the city officials neglected to respond to Griffiths's request for payment, and he sued out an execution for \$747, the amount of the verdict and costs. This brought the Mayor to his senses and to immediate action. He signed a check for the amount, but the Sheriff demanded his fee for serving the execution. The Mayor refused to pay this fee, and Griffiths declined to accept the city's check. Griffiths says he is going to have his pound of flesh, and unless the city pays every cent he will seize and sell the fire engine and apparatus.

A Western editor declares that a certain portion of his town has retrograded until it has become worse than the infamous Rotten Row of London. (What villainous name!) No wonder the Prince is a beast!

Sam Jones told the Baltimore people that they were a "silly crowd," and they paid him \$150 a night and proved the statement true.—Hartford Post.

A Los Angeles real estate agent posted the following notice on a piece of land: "For Sale Cheap. The Best Climate on the Pacific Coast. The Land Three In."

The very latest for Newport young ladies' work is to make yachting pillows for the guests of their acquaintance who happen to own yachts. By and by they will be sewing buttons on old linens for men who said they owned yachts, but who always traveled in their own private cars.—New Orleans Picayune.

"The Ohio Soldier" is the name of a new novel published by John E. Bapst & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. Its columns are devoted to the news of the day which most interests the veterans and to historical articles of the War of the Rebellion. It promises to be a valued and welcome visitor to the old soldier's fireside, teaching his children the great lessons of Fraternity, Loyalty and Charity, and the truth of the mighty struggle of '61, as seen by its survivors.

"The Detroit Free Press" says the women on a cyclone country don't wear linens, but they do wear too much wool. "A bustle made out of 'The Congressional Record' contains a great deal of wool, but it is not so safe as a cyclone. It is so long and would act as an anchor."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The Lowell Courier" thinks it is remarkable that all these stories of people in humble circumstances becoming heirs to immense fortunes appear in summer. It doesn't strike us as being so very remarkable. They wouldn't be believed in winter-time. It requires a heated imagination not only to invent them, but also to believe them.

Port's Cabinet has resigned. Garland ought to be ashamed of himself to let Peru get ahead of him.—Philadelphia News.

The temperance women have prevailed upon the managers of the New-York State fair to be held in September, to allow no sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds; and to permit temperance addresses to be made by both men and women.

Housewife to new domestic—There is one thing which to me is more than a cyclone. It is a habit of coming into the parlor and playing the piano whenever she feels like it. You never play the piano do you? "No, I don't. I don't think I could. I would show you from you."—Washington Critic.

The Mississippi River is lower than it has been in twenty-five years, and only twice since the record was kept has it had as little water. The dream on its watersheds has brought it to its low condition.

Captain William Owen, the noted St. Louis diver, had today a letter from Mrs. Cleveland, the first